PATENT: AH01646K

<u>AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:</u>

Please amend the first paragraph of the application directly under the heading of <u>Cross-Reference To Related Applications</u> as follows:

This application is a non-provisional application national stage filing of International Application No. US2003/039292, filed on December 10, 2003 that claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of provisional application U.S. Serial No. 60/432,092 filed December 10, 2002, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Please amend the bridging paragraph between Pages 43 and 44 as follows:

Standard molecular biology techniques are used to make a chimeric DNA construct encoding, sequentially, residues 1-15 of the preprotrypsin signal peptide, the FLAGTM sequence DYKDDDD (SEQ ID NO: 16), KL (encoding a HindIII site used in construction), residues VA, residues 155-319 of the ectodomain from canine RANKL, residues PRPPTPGNL (SEQ ID NO: 17), encoding a proteolytic cleavage site), and residues 99-330 from the constant region of human IgG gamma 1. This chimeric coding region is inserted into a modified pQB1-AdCMV5-GFP adenovirus transfer vector (Quantum Biotechnologies, Montreal, Canada) and used to make recombinant adenovirus, as previously described by Hoek *et al.*, "Down-regulation of the macrophage lineage through interaction with OX2", *Science*, vol. 290, pp. 1768-1771 (Dec. 1, 2000). Control adenovirus encodes the same chimeric construct minus the canine RANKL ectodomain. Recombinant Ig fusion proteins are prepared using methods previously described in Oppmann *et al.*, "Novel p19 protein engages IL-12p40 to form a cytokine, IL-23, with biological activities similar as well as distinct from IL-12", *Immunity*, vol. 13, pp. 715-25 (Nov. 2000).